

1963

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7615

Lee Ensel, Springfield; Frank Strieby, Quincy; Carl T. Meyer, Jr., Springfield; Harper C. Allen, Springfield; Ray Samples, Jacksonville; Jack Huff, Quincy; Richard Crook, Springfield; E. C. Bone, Jacksonville; J. E. Fetter, Quincy; Russell D. Shambrook.

From the young men now entering the military academies must come tomorrow's military leadership for the United States. Therefore, I am most anxious to select the best available talent. I appreciate the fine cooperation of the members of the interview boards in making possible this mode of selection.

Here are the candidates:

Charles E. Adkins, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Adkins.

William Robert Kastien, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Kastien.

John S. Lowe, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Siebert Lowe.

John B. MacWherter, Jr., Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. MacWherter.

John William Mavis, Rochester, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin M. Mavis.

Anthony Pianezza, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Pino Pianezza.

David J. Sweet, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sweet.

Thomas Stewart Church, Rochester, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Church.

Lawson Eugene Barclay, Macomb, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Barclay.

David B. Owen, Bushnell, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Owen.

John Neale Watson, Macomb, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Watson.

Rollie Platt, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Platt.

Larry York, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. York.

John Leonard Komnick, Athens, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben J. Komnick.

Ted Olson, Jacksonville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Olson.

Robert DeForrest Burley, Jr., Beardstown, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Burley.

Barry Davis English, Jerseyville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. English.

Michael Eugene McFain, son of Major and Mrs. Robert E. McFain.

Larry Vail Agans, Rushville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lora V. Agans.

Darrell Dean Althide, Basco, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville F. LaBonte.

Howard R. Arnett, Carlinville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell T. Arnett.

Douglas Earl Asby, Gillespie, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland E. Asby.

Roger Damon Cox, Plainville, Ill., son of Colonel and Mrs. Omer L. Cox.

Jack F. Curry, Mendon, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Curry.

Tim Doolin, Ashland, Ill.

James Timothy Farrell, Pittsfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Farrell.

James David Ivers, Eldred, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ivers.

Roger Lee Keithley, Blandinsville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Keithley.

John Martin Silvester, Staunton, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Silvester.

Richard Manard, Baylis, Ill.

Gary D. Schwartz, Quincy, Ill.  
Douglas Lee Butler, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Butler.

William J. Daughton, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Daughton.

Thomas Michael Feger, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Feger.

John William Gilman, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. Paul Barber.

John Lopicola, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lopicola.

Jay Samuel Griswold III, Camp Point, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay S. Griswold.

Steve Gustison, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Gustison.

Alfred E. Hempen, Hamilton, Ill., son of Mrs. Margaret Hempen.

Thomas G. Holford, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Holford.

Forrest Dean Krell, Williamsville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Krell.

Robert Lewis Hormell, Jerseyville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Hormell.

James Lee Narup, Golden Eagle, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Narup.

Eugene Randall Olson, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Weslie W. Olson.

Robert P. Randolph, Macomb, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony W. Randolph.

James Merritt Shank, Clayton, Ill., son of Mrs. and Mrs. Herbert M. Shank.

Daniel J. Schoenekase, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Schoenekase.

Carl Damrau, Jacksonville, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph G. Damrau.

Joseph Lawrence Barbush, Benld, Ill., son of Mrs. Eileen Barbush.

Paul R. Bonansinga, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Bonansinga.

Thomas Lloyd Dukett, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd J. Dukett.

Corley Lee Keran, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Keran.

George Robert Laswell, Springfield, Ill., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry T. Laswell.

Robert S. Micheletti, Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Americo Micheletti.

Fred Edmund Smith, Bushnell, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Smith.

Jeffrey D. Kinnan, Rochester, Ill., son of Maj. and Mrs. Floyd H. Kinnan.

Willie Cox, Alexander, Ill.

John Keith Feikert, Carthage, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. Feikert.

James Herbert Hoener, Quincy, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Hoener.

Craig S. Cherry, Girard, Ill., son of Mr. and Mrs. Bob S. Cherry.

W. C. Rion of Goodlettsville, Tenn., entitled "The Ship of State Sails On":

THE SHIP OF STATE SAILS ON

They knew, who planned our Ship of State,  
Who saw Her strong and proud and great,  
She must withstand Time's lasting tests—  
Strong, to the urge of helm and sail;  
Proud, to defy the storm and gale;  
Great, to surmount the towering crests.

Came first the vision, and the plans,  
Next, choice of skillful artisans  
To make of parts the perfect whole.  
Then, graceful, down Her ways She fled;  
Her bow-wave o'er the oceans sped;  
Proclaimed to all Her destined role.

Designed for Peace, yet geared for War;  
To neither seek aggression, nor  
Give way to threats from any source.  
For such a ship, for such a test,  
The Nation's fittest, finest, best  
Were called to keep Her true to course.

Her Captains, Mates, Her able men,  
Oft gained the praise of tongue and pen,  
And only bigots came to mock.  
Not always sailed a sea serene—  
She found Herself at times between  
Charybdis' whirl and Scylla's rock.

And not alone met foreign foes—  
She felt the painful, nagging throes  
Of fearful stresses from within.  
Oh, good to fight in Freedom's name!  
Oh, good, the quest for honored fame!  
Oh, shame to face a people's sin!

She lately sailed a charted sea,  
Thought safe from lurking enemy,  
Her bridge, a brave, skilled Captain trod;  
Then came the shots that rocked the world,  
His high held flag forever furled,  
Why his—known only to his God.

He died—an Abel to hate's Cain—  
We trust, sans knowledge and sans pain;  
So young, so brave, so loved, so right!  
We shared the gloom, we wept our tears,  
But found a solace for our fears—  
The dawn must always follow night.

Thank God for tried and trusted Mate,  
On whom no time nor tide can wait  
To mount the bridge, and take the conn.  
He ended brief confusion's reign,  
And Freedom's Hope still rides the main—  
The Ship of State sails on and on.

—W. C. RION.

Place the Fair Play for Cuba Committee  
on the Subversive List

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 11, 1963

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the recent and horrible assassination of President Kennedy has put the spotlight, quickly dimmed, on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which the President's assassin was a member. The existence of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is no news to many of us who have been trying desperately to alert the American people to Castro's network in the United States.

The committee, a pro-Castro, Communist-front group, is closely tied to Castro's growing network in Latin America

The Ship of State Sails On

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 13, 1963

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, in the Appendix of the Record, I bring to the attention of my colleagues a moving poem by Mr.

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as well as in this country. Another Castroite group that attempted to halt the election in Venezuela, and which continues to raise havoc in that country as well as far too many other Latin American nations, was doing and continues to do the bidding of Fidel Castro.

Mr. Speaker, there is no difference between the various Castroite groups in Latin America and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in this country. Their goals are the same, their leaders are Castro and Khrushchev, their methods are violence and bloodshed. Their relationships are interlocked.

And yet, despite the fact that President Kennedy's assassin was an individual who was proven to be a member of this Communist-front organization which, according to Castro himself has its membership files in Havana, the organization in this country is allowed to thrive and to continue to turn out literature designed to fertilize the minds of men like Lee Oswald.

The abundance of publicity and propaganda protective of the leftwing has provided a convenient shield behind which this abominable organization has hidden. You can be assured, however, that their activities have not ceased and that they are continuing to recruit individuals and are continuing to turn out the real hate literature in our society.

An example is found in the literature of V. T. Lee, a national director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee who, in a Castro-supporting scandal sheet he printed in Tampa (Fla.) when he headed the Tampa chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, accused President Kennedy and Senator Eastland of "withholding diapers from Cuban babies." In this issue, the Senator is labeled a "hatchetman" and a "loudmouth," and reference is likewise made to those "jackasses in Washington."

I say it's time we woke up to the fact, too long overlooked, that groups and organizations that advocate bullets rather than ballots and who urge the replacement of our form of government with atheistic communism deserve to be treated like the common enemy of our freedoms that they are and to be dealt with accordingly.

How long can we countenance this cancer in our system? How long will it take to get action against this group of American-hating U.S. citizens who are, in effect, acting as foreign agents?

For many months I have been calling for placing the Fair Play for Cuba Committee on the Attorney General's subversive list. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 15, 1962. For too long this request has been ignored. The failure to place this organization on the Attorney General's subversive list becomes increasingly baffling when one reviews the annual FBI report for fiscal year, 1961, which states in part:

FBI investigations also have shown that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, and these parties have actually organized some chapters of the committee.

I shall continue to request that this organization be placed on the subversive list and request it now.

Until we take affirmative action against these pro-Castro organizations, the cancer of communism will grow until it infects our entire system.

## Protector of the People

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN LESINSKI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 12, 1963

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Bureau of Customs is planning to celebrate 175 years of unbroken service to the American people during its anniversary year in 1964. Because of its unique place in American history, and the great variety of the tasks assigned to the Customs by Congress it would seem fitting to make part of the record a well-documented article which appeared in the October 1963 issue of the Electrical Workers' Journal entitled "Protector of the People" in which the work of Customs is described:

## PROTECTOR OF THE PEOPLE—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS TO CELEBRATE 175TH ANNIVERSARY

Every year brings an increasing number of tourists to our shores and an increasing number of American tourists returning from abroad. Every one of these persons comes into contact with the Bureau of Customs—many for the first time. Although its introduction to them may be a new experience to the majority of the public, the Bureau of Customs, U.S. Department of the Treasury, is no newcomer on the American scene, for, on August 1, 1964, the Bureau will celebrate its 175th anniversary. Indeed, it outdates by a month the Treasury Department of which it is a part.

Even before completing its work on electing our Nation's first President, the First Continental Congress had been making plans for our first tax. So, it is not surprising that three of the first five measures adopted by that Congress were on customs matters. The second statute of the First Continental Congress, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," was approved on July 4, 1789, and was signed by George Washington. Duties were to be collected "from and after the first day of August next ensuing." Newspapers referred to this first tariff act as the "second Declaration of Independence."

The third statute laid duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels. The fifth law, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," was approved on July 31, 1789. The next day, the Customs Service was in operation.

## FIRST SHIP TO PASS CUSTOMS

The first vessel to come under this act arrived at the port of New York from Leghorn, Italy, on August 5, 1789. The brigantine *Persis*, James Weeks, master, had a miscellaneous cargo consigned to one William Seton who paid \$774.71 in duties. The collector of the New York port was John Lamb, a hero at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

The act of July 31, 1789, specified that the customs collector was to board vessels and authorized him to obtain or hire boats or cutters for his use. In August of the following year, Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the construction of 10 cutters—the beginning of the Revenue Cutter Service which is now the U.S. Coast Guard.

Until 1913, when Congress passed the income tax law, customs revenues provided the majority of our Nation's receipts. Two million of the total \$2½ million collected in 1789 were from customs duties. Today, customs revenues swell our coffers by \$1¼ billion, but this amount is only a small percentage of our total revenue.

## FAMOUS COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Throughout its history, the Bureau of Customs has employed men famous in American history and literature, including President Chester A. Arthur.

Historian George Bancroft was a collector of the port of Boston. He appointed Nathaniel Hawthorne as measurer in the Boston customhouse at an annual salary of \$1,500. Four years later, Hawthorne was appointed surveyor of customs. It is said that, while sitting in the customhouse, Hawthorne found old records that inspired him to write his famous novel, "The Scarlet Letter."

Herman Melville, author of "Moby Dick" and many other famous works, was an inspector in the New York customhouse for 20 years. His salary of \$4 a day was later reduced to \$3.60 a day.

The famous poet, Edward Arlington Robinson, worked as a special agent at the port of New York and received \$4 a day.

Another employee at the customhouse in New York was Matthew A. Hensen, who accompanied Adm. Robert E. Peary to the North Pole. This same customhouse has records of manifests and entries for merchandise imported and duties paid by President George Washington. Various ports have records of negotiations by Thomas Jefferson and other famous American personalities.

## MAIN FUNCTIONS OF BUREAU

The main functions of the Bureau of Customs are the assessment and collection of customs, the prevention of fraud on customs revenue and the prevention of smuggling. The purposes of customs duties are twofold: the raising of revenue and the protection of American industries, thereby safeguarding our economy. Thus, we meet Customs in one phase of its role as protector of the people. It also protects the health of our citizens and animal life by cooperating with the Department of Agriculture in preventing the entry of diseased animals and plants, impure seed and destructive insects. We will note other aspects of the Bureau's role as protector as we learn of its various services.

The Bureau of Customs employs 8,811 men and women, only 282 of whom work in the District of Columbia office. Other Customs employees perform their duties at international airports, seaports and border and interior ports. The majority of them are located in customhouses and appraiser's stores. Appraisers examine, appraise, and classify imports. Special agents are also employed in the States and in foreign countries in investigative and enforcement capacities. Men in the investigative field work out of uniform in civil and criminal cases. Enforcement officers usually wear uniforms and perform police duties, primarily in combating smuggling.

A customhouse is a building where goods may be entered or delivered, customs collected and paid, and vessels entered and cleared. It is the principal office at the American ports of entry located in the 47 customs districts of the United States and its territories. Each customhouse is under the